



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
SIDGAK SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENG. OCTOBER 31, 1878

"Captain Richard Blazer, during the war leader of the famous 'Blazer's Scouts,' which met and vanquished Mosby's guerrillas on one occasion, died of yellow fever at Gallopah, Ohio, last evening. He had exposed himself while attending his brother's family, in the infected district."

So said a telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati. Now as to the Captain's death, and manner of it, we have no doubt, and grieve that we have not, but that he ever vanquished Mosby's guerrillas is an assertion that is not warranted by the facts in the case—which are as follows: A detachment of Mosby's command, under Captain A. E. Richards, after hunting for Blazer's scouts, finally came up with them near Kable town, in Jefferson county, and killed, wounded and captured the entire party, twenty-two of them being found dead upon the field. The Captain being well mounted attempted to escape, and by the fitness of his horse did succeed in delaying his capture for a short time, but he was finally overtaken by private Sidney Ferguson, who, while in pursuit, having discharged all the chambers of his revolver at him without effect, eluded it, and by a well directed blow on the head, as he caught up with him, knocked him senseless in the road, from which he was picked up and sent to Richmond as a prisoner, with every single one of the party he had commanded, except those who had been killed, and those who could not make the trip on account of their wounds. The Captain was doubtless a brave man—the manner of his death, if not otherwise, proved that—and if the sender of the above dispatch had permitted him to go to his rest without essaying to add to his fame by attributing to him a feat he did not achieve, his memory would have escaped the smirch which the attempted fraud has put upon it, and the true story relating to the "vanquishing" would not have been told.

The latest evidence of the philanthropic and unselfish interest the radicals take in the welfare of the negro is afforded by their recent proposition to disfranchise him. Finding that, owing to the sensible and kind manner in which he is treated by his former owners, he is impelled as much by self interest as gratitude—supporting them with his ballot, and that the efforts to seduce him from that support are becoming more and more difficult every year, they have determined, and have even gone so far as to propose, to deprive him of the right to vote, and to diminish the southern representation in Congress. The negro is slow to learn, but even his obtuseness could not withstand such glaring proofs of inconsistency as the radicals have been daily furnishing him against themselves, and this last testimony to their willingness to sacrifice negro suffrage, now that they can not wield it as they wish, ought to be sufficient to make the negroes see people in the true light in which the white people of the South have been looking at them so long.

A portion of the northern press sustain Mr. Evans in his attempt to still further postpone the payment of the Canadian fishery award in consequence of some recent disturbances that have resulted from the infraction of a local Canadian law by American fishermen, and as he thinks a little bickering with a country now too much occupied with Russia and Afghanistan to afford to be overly sensitive with her American claims may not only be a cheap way to increase his own individual popularity but be conducive to a revival of the waning fortunes of the party to which he belongs, it is not at all unlikely that he will persist in an effort that discredits the country by bickering the payment of a just, though adverse, award, and this, too, in the face of his late partizan speech about preserving the nation's honor by paying her debts in honest money.

On Monday a negro man caught in the act of attempting to outrage a lady in Washington was bailed in the sum of five hundred dollars. On Tuesday night a similar attempt was made upon another lady in the same city by a colored man, but whether by the same one guilty of the first offense is not known, as he escaped. The mere fact of admitting a man to bail does not, of course, tend to induce him or others to repeat the offense he has committed, but, and especially when the bail bond is fixed at such a low figure as that in the case referred to, its tendency to deter offenders from the commission of such crimes is certainly not strong enough to be effective, and the experience of Washington during the last year has been sufficient of itself to prove that bailing outragers will not prevent outrages.

Tramps Running a Train.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—A special dispatch says that yesterday at Como, Miss., a first-class train No. 8, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, in charge of Conductor Sprague, was boarded by about one hundred tramps. They ordered the conductor to start his train which he refused to do unless they got off. The tramps thereupon severely beat the conductor, and started the train themselves and were running it to suit themselves at last accounts.

One Crime to Another.
NEW YORK, October 31, 1878.—Charity Teller, a young woman of fashion, a resident of Wampanoag, near this city, was arrested here today upon charge of being privy to the death of her illegitimate child. The corpse was decomposed, in a cave hole of a mine, bruised about the head in several places, and bore marks of violence upon other parts of its body. A rope tightly drawn up around the throat was also one of the means by which death was produced. Miss Teller was fleeing from the scene of her alleged criminality in company with her father and brother.

A colored man entered the house of Mrs. J. T. Murray, on Vermont avenue, Washington, Tuesday night during the absence of her husband, and attempted to outrage her.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

The Porter case was opened in New York yesterday by Mr. Bullitt, of Porter's counsel, who offered a number of reports, documents, and letters written by General Pope during the interval since the court martial of 1863, and on file in the War Department. Among them are protests against granting a rehearing of Porter's case.

The Judge Advocate objected to the board receiving such of the documents as were written since the decision of the court martial, and said that the copies which he had from the War Department were for his own information in the conduct of the case.

Mr. Bullitt insisted that, as the board had been constituted for the purpose of advising the President and ascertaining the truth, these documents were necessary for them in the absence of General Pope. He had filed all the documents in the War Department, for the purpose of influencing the decision of the authorities in the matter of Porter's rehearing, and as they all bore on the subject and involved contradictions of his testimony, they claimed the right to submit them. The board reserved its decision as to disputed documents, and a number of official reports were added to the record. Captain A. P. Martin, of the Third Massachusetts battery, in Porter's corps, was called by the petitioner. His testimony was in contradiction of others of the corps as to the position at Dawkins Branch on the 29th, and the absence of any indications of a retreat by Porter's corps or the sound of a severe battle on that day.

General Ferry read the decision of the board, permitting the petitioner to submit all letters and publications of General Pope bearing on the question. The board, he said, in its capacity as advisers of the President, would receive anything that the President would himself receive, if he were examining the case with a view to the propriety of an exercise of the pardoning power. They were not sitting as a court to try this case, and were not there to call upon to adhere to the letter to the rules of evidence.

General Schofield added that the public utterances of an officer of the army, whether written, published, or spoken, were just as binding on him as his sworn statement, and the penalty of falsehood in any class of these utterances should be the same. Whatever General Pope had written or published would be received as of the same weight as his testimony at the court martial, since the board were unable to get him to appear for examination.

After this there was a long discussion as to the order of the final arguments, with the decision that the board would hear Porter's counsel first, the Judge Advocate in reply, and the conclusion by one of the counsel. To allow time for printing the record and arrangements, the board adjourned to meet at West Point, December 15 next.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—The board of health will probably declare the epidemic at an end to day, the deaths from other causes exceeding those from yellow fever.

MERIDIAN, Oct. 31.—Up to date we have had 73 deaths from yellow fever and about 400 cases. There is no perceptible abatement of the disease.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—The board of health report four deaths from yellow fever during the twenty four hours ending at six o'clock last night. Five additional interments are reported by undertakers in the suburbs. Yesterday morning several new cases were reported of persons who had returned last week. W. J. B. Lonsdale and W. J. Chase (sitting post master) are in a critical condition. Camp Joe Williams was broken up to day.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 31.—There were no deaths from yellow fever in the city yesterday, but one in the country. There were two deaths at Delta. Seven new cases were reported at Bolton.

At Jackson, Miss., fourteen cases and one death since yesterday.

At Baton Rouge, new cases ten, deaths three.

CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 31.—If there were any remaining fears of yellow fever the heavy frost of last night would have dissipated them. Nearly all absentees have returned and business is resuming its wonted activity.

MEMPHIS, October 31.—The weather took a sudden change last night and has turned very cold. From six o'clock last evening until noon to day undertakers report orders for five interments.

Friends' Yearly Meeting.

At yesterday's session of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, in Baltimore, the representative committee reported a sub-committee had memorialized the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia in favor of local option laws.

Samuel M. Janney, formerly general agent of all the tribes under the care of this branch of the Society of Friends, made a statement of his condition when he left the States in 1869. At that time the Omaha and Winnebagoes had just been allotted land and began to build houses. They did not even know how to bake bread, but mixed up flour and fried it. (Slap-jacks.)

Mr. Roberts spoke of the difficulty in getting an acceptable agent appointed. A feeling of uneasiness existed among the Indians about the right to their reservations, and if this was not removed there would soon be any Indians in Nebraska or any other organized State. He urged that the Friends should bring to bear all the influence they possess to have Congress pass a law conferring upon the Indians a title to their reservations.

Virginia News.

It is reported that Gen. Echols, the hard money and State debt paying candidate for Congress in the Staunton district, has withdrawn.

Samuel Sherer, who killed William Walker during a difficulty that occurred at Drummond town, seventeen years ago, was arrested in Princess Anne county, last Monday, and taken to Accomac.

The annual reunion of the Virginia Division of the Confederate army of Northern Virginia took place in the Hall of the House of Delegates, in Richmond, last night. Col. Wm. Allen, of Baltimore, Md., delivered the address before the association. His subject was "Jackson's Valley Campaign," which he handled to the great satisfaction of all present. All the old officers of the association were re-elected, after which the members of the association sat down to a handsome banquet.

A HIGH START IN LIFE.—Births and deaths sometimes occur in strange situations. The Paris *Rappel* relates a story which in a less serious paper would pass for an invention. In the captive balloon yesterday a young lady was taken ill. A doctor from Tarbes, who happened to be in the air, saw her safely delivered of a boy before the balloon reached the ground, when a cab took the mother and child to an hotel. The husband, son of one of the leading Manchester manufacturers, presented the doctor with 500*l.* for his services; and the *Rappel* commends balloon ascents to doctors in want of patients, while it remarks that a child who has started so high in the world promises to attain eminence.

The British Quarterly Review for October has been received from its American publishers. The Lenox Scott publishing Co., New York, its contents are: The Universities and the Renaissance; Lessing as Philosopher and Theologian; John Robert Butler and Cream; Bonnia, Herzegovina and Austria; Tent Work in Palestine; Mr. Hughes on the Establishment; The Three Treaties; and Contemporary Literature.

Foreign News.

The directors and other officials of the City of Glasgow Bank were yesterday afternoon committed for trial on charges of fraud and theft. They must now be tried within one hundred and twenty days. The friends of the prisoners are making every exertion to secure their liberation. The relatives of John Stewart, one of the directors, have offered \$500,000 for his bail. The acceptance of bail is not obligatory in case of theft. Several gentlemen prominently connected with the City of Glasgow Bank have disappeared.

All political difficulties in the way of the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with the Princess of Thyra of Denmark have been removed, and their betrothal is now an accomplished fact. If the Duke shall retract the manifesto issued after his father's death, in which he asserts his right to the crown of Hanover, Prussia will surrender to him the Gulf provinces.

In the Lower House of the German Reichsrath, yesterday, the report of the Budget Committee moved that discussion of the government bill for the issue of 25,000,000 florins of rent notes, to cover the expenses of the present, and the government meanwhile requested to lay the treaty of Berlin before the House immediately for discussion. The Budget Committee, in the sitting when it decided upon this motion, adopted a resolution that the treaty ought to have been submitted to the House before the occupation was undertaken, while the Finance Minister maintained that the delegations alone were competent to discuss foreign policy.

The Greek Chambers have refused to pass a bill for the calling out of certain classes of reserves to replace others who were disbanded. In consequence of this refusal the Ministry have resigned, and the King has accepted their resignation.

General Todleben has arrived at Lule Bourgas and ordered the repair of bridges and the construction of barracks for winter quarters.

A British Cabinet council was held yesterday, which remained in session two and a quarter hours. The Post announces in semi-official form that it has been decided to send an ultimatum to the Amer before proceeding to other measures. It is not, however, probable that he will avail himself of this last chance.

Relative to the general aspect of affairs, it is not unlikely that Lord Beaconsfield, at the Lord Mayor's banquet on November 9, may be able to speak of the future with satisfaction and confidence. All the morning journals agree that the government has decided to give the Amer a last chance.

A dispatch from Simla states that England's ultimatum will summon the Amer to give assurances for future good understanding. It is not thought that the ultimatum will cause any delay, as the answer of the Amer must be unfavorable.

The London Standard believes that the Cabinet yesterday decided to require from all concerned strict and literal observance of the treaty of Berlin, and adds that it is impossible to believe that the appeal which it will be England's duty to make to her co-signatories will not be attended to.

The London Times, in its financial column, remarks that the total working capital of the cotton mills at Oldham operated on the limited liability system, is £4,600,000. Of this sum but little more than £1,000,000 has returned any interest for a year, and considerably over half of the capital is borrowed.

It is reported that Cardinal Edward Howard, a native of England, nominated in 1877, has been offered and has declined the Archbishopric of Dublin as successor to Cardinal Cullen. Cardinal Nina, the Pontifical Secretary of State, will consult Great Britain before filling the vacancy, and will also ask permission to visit London without demanding a British representative at the Vatican.

Advices from Mexico state that the Lyrist General Escobedo continues very ill in prison, and his friends urge his release. Senor Gomez Palacio, who is well known in Washington, will probably be made minister of foreign affairs. It is said Senor Zamacois will remain at Washington indefinitely. Preparations are being made for the official reception of 125 Chicago merchants and others who intend making an excursion to Mexico. It is rumored that President Diaz will go to the Rio Grande frontier to inspect matters there. Lieut. Col. Gancia has been found guilty by court martial of violating the neutrality laws, he having pursued a party of revolutionists into the territory of the United States.

LATER.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne will receive a congratulatory address from the Corporation of Liverpool on their arrival in that city to embark on the 14th of November for Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the condition of Samuel Phelps, the famous English tragedian, causes grave anxiety. There is no prospect of his ever appearing upon the stage again.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says: "I hear in well informed circles that Count Andrassy contemplates the dissolution of the Reichsrath on Thursday (to-day) immediately after the appointment of members of the delegations, but this measure would be of such gravity I believe the government would not adopt it unless compelled to do so."

There is reason to believe, from repeated demands, that Mr. Layard, the British ambassador at Constantinople, will shortly visit England to confer with the government on many important points of the Eastern question.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Universe states that Mlle. Margarete Rothschild has applied for admission to the Catholic Church as a preliminary to her marriage with the Duc de Gheule.

Dr. Gilooley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ephraim, has been appointed by the Pope Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See to Canada and the United States. His jurisdiction will extend to the Catholic clergy of the United States, as in the case of his predecessor, Dr. Conroy.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says: The rumor that the Porte had sent a note to the Powers complaining of the formation of armed bands in Bulgaria, at least, premature. Such representations were made to Prince Lascaris, Russian Ambassador to Constantinople, but he denied positively the correctness of the assertion upon which the representations were founded, and the Porte has telegraphed to the Governor of Salonica to verify previous information. The Times editorially commenting on the foregoing denial of Prince Lascaris says: "We can understand it as referring only to the complaint of Russia in the movement; the fear of the movement is beyond all doubt, nor would it be easy in the present posture of affairs to exaggerate its importance. However it may have originated it is a serious case which England and Europe must take into account."

The London Daily Telegraph says: The machinations which threaten the fulfillment of an European settlement are closely watched, and will be thwarted by the resolute vigilance of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. With the loyal support of France and Austria, and the approval of Germany the treaty of Berlin will be sustained to the letter."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Bombay dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "Intelligence has been received here which justifies the confidence of the English people in the loyalty of the Indian princes. Offers of aid are coming from all directions. The native troops are eager to advance on Afghanistan. The tone of the vernacular press is all that could be desired. The pirates in the Persian Gulf have been severely punished, eighteen of their boats having been captured."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—John Baldwin Buckstone, the eminent English comedian, is said to be suffering from extreme poverty and an appeal is published for his relief.

ATHENS, Oct. 31.—M. Zisis and Trikoupi are endeavoring to form a new Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—At one o'clock this afternoon, in the international pedestrian match, Corkey was in the lead having made 335 miles; Weston had made 293 miles.

News of the Day.

Mrs. Jenks, the famous witness, is ill with the yellow fever in New Orleans.

The body of Miss Melan, who was abducted a few days ago at Fort Edward, N. Y., has been found in the canal.

Young Hartman, who was shot in Lumberton, N. C., on the 24th inst., by Miss Amelia Linkhach, died yesterday.

Caleb Cushing has declined the nomination of Attorney General of Massachusetts made by the Butler Convention.

The wife and entire family of Henry Sisco eloped with Clinton James, in Washington, last Tuesday, taking with them everything in the house.

Captain Tyson, who has arrived at New London in the steamer Florence, doubts the existence of the P. L. Star. He says it is impossible for a sea to remain uncommenced with ice where the sun is unseen for six months of every year.

An insane man named Duckman, living near Kankakee, Ill., yesterday assaulted his mother and brother with a butcher knife, wounding both severely. He then assaulted and instantly killed a child, mutilating it in a horrible manner.

The stage from Yuma, Arizona, was stopped by two masked robbers near St. Mary's, Texas, on Monday. The passengers concealed their valuables, and were only plundered of twenty dollars. They only obtained ninety dollars from the mail, overlooking the valuable packages.

Dr. Sork, a physician of Newport, Ky., the head of a family, and who abandoned the priesthood twenty years ago and married, has now, by the consent of all concerned, abandoned all family relations and entered the priesthood under a special dispensation obtained by Bishop Toebbe from the Pope.

A serious prairie fire swept across the southern half of Turner county, Dakota, yesterday, and destroyed a large quantity of grain and hay. Mrs. James Roland and child were caught out on the prairie by the fire. The child was burned to death and Mrs. Roland so seriously that she cannot recover.

The Jefferson Nail Works at Steubenville, Ohio, which employed seven hundred hands, are about to suspend operations for the winter. The nailers are asked by the nail owners to accept a reduction of twenty per cent. in their wages, claiming that there is no market. A number of coal miners have also stopped work.

As four men were being hauled up the shaft of Gabel's iron mine, at Royersstown, Pennsylvania, yesterday the piston wheel broke, and the unfortunate fell with the bucket 350 feet to the bottom of the shaft. One was instantly killed, another was fatally injured, the third had both legs broken and the fourth one leg. It is thought the two latter will live.

The West Virginia Murder.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA., Oct. 29, 1878.

The shocking murder near Swapsport, five miles West of this point, and which occurred late on Saturday evening last is causing much feeling in the community and some imprudent parties are advocating stringent measures. Jerry Nawsinger removed from near Canfield, Pa., to Berkeley county six years ago, was chasing a valuable piece of land near Swan pond. A difficulty took place between him and Joe B. Fries, his near neighbor, some years ago, and frequent fierce quarrels were the result. This unhappy state of things was aggravated some months since by a suit at law brought by Nawsinger against Fries, charging the latter with poisoning the former's horses. Several of which had died very suddenly and under strange circumstances. This charge failed for want of proof, and a reconciliation took place at the advice of friends, and a difficulty was looked upon as at an end. On Saturday last the two met in Martinsburg, when a quarrel of the old feud took place, both parties then armed with army pistols. Nawsinger's friends started home and were overtaken by Nawsinger when within a half mile of the latter's home, the former on horseback, the latter in an open buggy. Here the quarrel was renewed, and when opposite a negro cabin, several of whose inmates are the only witnesses of the shooting. Fries fell a little to the rear of the buggy, and without warning fired upon his victim, inflicting a fatal wound at the base of the brain, near the back of the neck, from which he died in two hours. The inquest rendered its verdict in accordance with the above facts. Fries rode to Martinsburg the next morning and gave himself into the hands of the Sheriff, by whom he was placed in the county jail.

Nawsinger was regarded as a peaceable and quiet man and a good citizen, and his unhappiness is greatly regretted. His body was taken to Carlisle for interment. He was about fifty years old; his murderer of about equal age.

Things at the State Fair.

Last night as the chambermaid of the Exchange Hotel was passing along one of the halls she heard a noise in the room of Judge Hunter H. Marshall. Knowing that the Judge was not in his room, she went to the door and, upon looking in, discovered three men overhauling the trunks. She ran down stairs to the office and told Mr. Scott Carrington that Judge Marshall's room was being robbed. Mr. Carrington hastened up, and as he reached the landing he saw the three men, John Brady, J. D. Murray and James Thompson, who had registered the same evening, running to their apartments scattering the stolen property along the hall.

Mr. Carrington sent down to the station-house and procured the services of officers Howard, Rex, O'Connor and Lampton, who arrested the parties and conveyed them to the station-house. This morning they were before the Police Justice, who committed them to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

On the person of Thompson was found a double eagle gold watch (James Johnson, maker No. 1361, No. of case 1361.) On the front of the case was engraved a lady on horseback with a gentleman walking at her side. On reverse side, Swiss villa with a lake in the background.

On the train last night between Petersburg and Richmond, a merchant on his way north by express was robbed of \$380.

There was no clue to the theft. The gentleman first missed the money when he got to Richmond, and remembered to have had his hands on it when leaving Petersburg. The Richmond police and detectives have been notified of the robbery.

To-day a passenger on his way to the Fair on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, was relieved of a gold watch, and another passenger was robbed of \$150.

Three rooms at the St. Charles, last night, were entered by burglars and money and jewelry were stolen.—*Rich. States.*

Poisoning.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Mabel Whiteman and Dr. Spears who are under arrest for poisoning the mother of the former, were arraigned in Court yesterday. Physicians testified to finding arsenic in Mrs. Whiteman's stomach, a druggist testified to selling arsenic to the daughter of the victim, and friends and neighbors of the family testified to the fact that she frequently inquired as to the nature of poison, and arsenic in particular. The case will be continued to-day.

Mormonism.

In the Miles examination at Salt Lake City yesterday John Taylor, president of the Mormon Church, avowed himself a polygamist; that he had children and grandchildren by polygamous marriages; that Miles came to him for advice. His story was as follows:—

Miles knew Miss Owens in England. When young he went to sea as a sailor. In Australia he met a Mormon, and went to St. George, Utah. Previous to this he had written to Miss Owens, offering marriage. He claimed he had received no reply. He understood she had accepted him, but he had not received her letter. While at St. George, Utah, he had made marriage engagements with two young women, sisters. Miles and the two young women from St. George came to Salt Lake, and met Miss Owens, from England.

They asked his advice, which, given, was that if three marriages were performed they must be in the order of the ages of the young women; that Miss Owens was not the eldest; that Miss Owens felt aggrieved with this arrangement, but that it was insisted upon as a rule of the church. Other testimony shows that the elder Miss Spencer and Miss Owens were introduced and acknowledged afterward as wives of Miles, but that the younger Spencer sister backed out of the engagement. The investigation is still in progress. The grand jury, which meets early in November, will be composed of about an equal number of Mormons and Gentiles.

In the afternoon Miss Conley was examined. Testified that she was present at the reception at the house of Anson Cannon on Thursday evening. Defendant introduced to her Emily Spencer as his wife. The fact of the plural marriage was generally understood by the company. This witness, it is said, has been ordered from home by her brother for giving evidence in the case, and has taken refuge with a Gentile family.

Miss Owen, the second wife, was examined and confirmed John Taylor's statement as to instructions regarding the order of marriages. The first and second wives had a difficulty that evening at the wedding assemblage, and Miss Owens slapped the face of the first wife. Miss Owens' husband interfered, and she threatened to slap his face also; but was prevented from doing so by the bystanders. She then left the house, but was forcibly brought back by defendant and others.

This girl Owens, or the second wife, is an intelligent and fine looking English girl. She had no place to go to after the trial commenced, and was given a home by the United States marshal. It is proposed to call the attention of the British Minister to her case, hoping that he will interest himself in bringing to justice those who have so brutally outraged her. It is not believed that the better class of Mormons sympathize with the defendant in this case, as his brutality and indecency have been too strongly exhibited. The case will be continued to-morrow.

Anderson's Latest Affidavit.

The Philadelphia Press to day publishes the sworn statement of James E. Anderson, ex-supervisor of East Feliciana Parish, made yesterday before a notary public in that city, respecting the authenticity of the Sherman Anderson Weber letter, alleged to have been written by the present Secretary of the Treasury, to Anderson and Weber, in New Orleans, on the 20th of June, 1876, and other matters connected with the Porter committee.

It sets forth that on the 9th day of June, 1878, after he had testified before the Porter committee on Louisiana affairs, he met in Philadelphia Weber, who, in the course of a long interview, stated that he was in possession of said letters and would testify in favor of the demands before the Porter committee for the sum of \$10,000, and that Anderson repeated the conversation to J. R. Sypher, attorney of this city, a personal friend and college classmate of Hon. Clark son N. Potter, and that on the day following Weber, Anderson, and Sypher went to Washington city. Weber declined to testify for over two weeks, giving as the reason that the democratic managers, whom he names, would not pay him the sum he demanded. On the 27th of June, 1878, Weber informed Anderson that "satisfactory arrangements" had been made, and that he was ready to testify, which he did on the 23rd day of July. Weber then showed Anderson the letter received by him (Anderson) and D. A. Weber from Mr. Sherman, as supposed. Anderson then compared the signature with an autograph of Mr. Sherman exhibited at Brady's, in Washington, and expressed to Weber doubts of its genuineness. The affidavit goes on to explain the variations in the testimony of E. L. Weber and the efforts made to fasten the letter upon the Secretary. It involves by name quite a number of the outside agents of the Porter committee and members of the National Democratic Committee.

Horrible Tragedy.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 31.—A horrible tragedy occurred within three miles of the Hermitage at 7 o'clock last evening. John Cloud, colored, had that morning quarrelled with and fatally shot William McWhirter, Jr., in a quarrel concerning the picking of a straw. Frank Warpool, who was drunk, picked up the body of the latter's name, the former on horseback, the latter in an open buggy. Here the quarrel was renewed, and when opposite a negro cabin, several of whose inmates are the only witnesses of the shooting. Fries fell a little to the rear of the buggy, and without warning fired upon his victim, inflicting a fatal wound at the base of the brain, near the back of the neck, from which he died in two hours. The inquest rendered its verdict in accordance with the above facts. Fries rode to Martinsburg the next morning and gave himself into the hands of the Sheriff, by whom he was placed in the county jail.

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Letter from Culpeper.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
MITCHELL'S STATION, VA., Oct. 30.—"Summer Duck," on the beautiful Rapidan, the home of Enquire James Mortimer Spindle, was the scene of a grand and happy wedding on Tuesday, the 22nd of the present month, the high contracting parties being Miss Laura M., eldest daughter of the proprietor of the fine estate, and Wm. Mijor, Jr., esq., one of the so-called and gallant heroes of the war.

explosion during the war, at Petersburg, of "Springfield," the old and grand homestead of the Spindles, in this county, lying sequestered in a quiet and stately style at the foot of Cedar Mountain. The marriage ceremony was performed at noon, after the impressive order of the Episcopalians and conducted by the Rev. Mr. McGill, resident of that neighborhood. The ceremony over and hearty congratulations by many relatives and friends, a large number of those present, in carriages and on horseback, attended the bride and groom to their future home at "Springfield," where they were received by the father and mother and several friends of the groom. After introductions and congratulations and many wishes